WASHINGTON.

THE READMISSION OF VIRGINIA

GEORGIA.

A GOOD THING FOR BULLOCK.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

Washington, January 24. The bill to admit the State of Virginia having passed both Houses, the President says that he will sign it to-morrow. The bill is as follows:

Will sign it to-morrow. The offit is a shown as a monower of the people of Virginia have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican; and whereas, the Legislature of Virginia, elected under said constitution, have ratified the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and whereas, the performance of these several acts. In good faith, was a condition precedent to representation of the State in Congress; therefore,

Be it enacted, dc., That the said State of Virginia be entitled to representation in the Congress.

Be it enacted, dc., That the said State of Virginia be entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States, provided that before any number of the Legislature of the said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State of Virginia, for permanent preservation, an oath in the form following: "I,—, do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial State Legislature, or as an executive or judicia officer of any State, to support the Constitu-tion of the United States, and afterward engaged

officer of the United States, or as a nemocy of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in Laurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. So help me God." Or such person shall in like manner take, subscribe and file the following oath: "I, —, do solemnly swear that. I have, by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. So help me God:" which oath shall be taken before and certified by any officer, lawfully authorized to administer oaths; and any person who shall knowingly swear falsely in taking either of such oaths, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than \$10.000; and in all trials for any violation of this act, the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths, with proof of the signature of either party accused, shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath was lawfully and regularly administered by competent authority.

And provided further, That every such person who shall neglect for the period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe and file such oath as a sforesald, shall be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to have vacated his effice.

And provided further, That the State of Virginia is admitted to representation in Congress upon the following fundamental conditions: That the Constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common larg, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under law sequally applicable to all the infabitants of said State; or upon any such ground to require of him any o

The administration sent dispatches to Genera Terry to-day, fully endorsing all he had done. General Terry has submitted to the administra-

tion, for instructions, two questions in regard to the qualification of members of the Legislature The first is, whether he, as military commander has authority to determine upon the qualifica members, after they have taken the oath prescribed by law, if in his judgment they were not capable of properly taking that oath; second, whether, when a person who has a certificate of election is denied admission to his seat as being person having the next highest number of votes should be admitted in his stead. Terry holds the affirmative of both propositions.

The Attorney-General has considered the ques tion, and the President instructs Terry to admin ister the law as he understands it. [This makes General Terry the sole judge of the qualifications of the members of the Georgia Legislature. The whole game is now in his hands.]

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] WASHINGTON, January 24.

The Reconstruction Committee met and unanimously agreed to report the Senate Virginia bill and press its passage to-day, if possible. Bingham accepts it, and the Republicans, as far as heard from, will vote for it. LATER .- The revenue receipts to-day were \$617,

Delano will recommend that the Indian Terri

tory be formed into assessor and collection districts for the purpose of collecting the tax on tobacco, whiskey and malt liquors. The Committee on Ways and Means seem to

favor the raising of the duty on all manufactured

The Supreme Court to-day decided in a case coming from the Northern Districts of Alabama that the plea of Confederate authority is no justification for indictment, arrest and imprisonment of a party for treason against that pewer, for its courts, officers and grand juries. Governor Walker, of Virginia, holding that the joint resolution adjourning the Legislature is void without his approval, he will proclaim a convo cation as soon as the President signs the bill.

James G. Tracy, postmaster of Houston, Texas; Hamilton Taylor, collector of customs at Pearl River, Miss.; James P. Butler, collector at Brazos de Santiago; Isaac Strail, appraiser of merchandise at Savannah; George P. Peck, collector internal revenue of the Second District, North Carolina; Wm. L. Fermold, assessor of the Fifth Virginia District; David H. Starbuck, U. S. attorney for North Carolina; Lucien B. Eaton, marshal of Western Tennessee; and Commodore John Rodgers, rear admiral, have been confirmed by the

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the House several bills were introduced under regular call. A contest arose over reference of the Postal Telegraph bill, but it was finally referred to a special committee of seven-a triumph for the friends of the bill. The Senate proceedings were unimportant.

LATER .- In the Senate Morrill qualified as Fes senden's successor.

A bill to provide a national currency of coil notes was taken up and discussed to the execu-

tive session. In the House bills were introduced for resuming possession of lands granted to Arkansas for a railroad from Mississippi via Little Rock to the Texas boundary; paying letter carriers \$1200 per annum; increasing the judges of the Supreme Court and defining the jurisdiction of the United States Courts; conveying certain property in Beaufort District for school purposes; paying

black and white soldiers equal bountles. The bill establishing a postal telegraph was re ferred to a special committee of seven.

A resolution declaring in the opinion of the House that owing to its peculiar duties the Committee of Elections is a judicial body, and in deciding questions should act according to all rules of law, as purely as though such member was under oath, in each case passed by a vote of yeas

138, nays 25. The House then took up the Virginia bill, and after a very short debate between Bingham, Butler and Farnsworth, mostly of a personal charac-ter, the House concurred in the bill as it came from the Senate, and it was passed by a strict

COLUMBIA.

DEATH OF JUDGE BOOZER.

AUTOCRATIC POWER GIVEN TO TERRY IN Complimentary Conduct of the Legislature.

> [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, January 24.

The Hon. L. Boozer, Judge of the Fifth Circult, died at Camden yesterday evening, after an illness of five day. His remains were brought to

to this city this morning. Both houses of the General Assembly adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Judge Boozer and then adjourned until 3 P. M., when they met and escorted the remains from the residence of his son-in-law to the Charlotte and Lugusta depot. The remains go to Lexington, the birthplace of the deceased, where the funeral will take place to-morrow.

In the Senate, this morning, the House joint resolution to adjourn on the 1st of March was adopted. Wright introduced a bill to prevent the peddling of whiskey.

PASSAGE OF THE VIRGINIA BILL.

RICHYOND, January 24.

News of the final passage of the bill admiting the State was received here after dark. There appeared to be a general feeling of welcome relief; but none of the demonstrations of joy that followed the passage of Bingham's unconditional bill in the House.

The City Council, upon receipt of the intelli; ence, passed a resolution hailing with delight Virginia's return to the Union, and requesting General Canby to fire 100 guns in honor of the

EUROPE.

Riot at Sheffield-Evangelical Alliance. LIVERPOOL, January 24. The colliery riot at Sheffield promises serions

results. It is anticipated that five hundred European clergymen will attend the Evangelical Alliance at New York, on September the 5th.

A fire panic occurred at St. Joseph's Chapel yesterday, in which fifteen persons were trampled to death, and a great many injured.

A Significant Election.

MADRID, January 24. The Duke de Montpensier has been elected deputy to the Cortes from Oviedo.

A RAILROAD HOLOCAUST.

LYNCHBURG, January 24. Yesterday the sleeping car of the train which left here at 5:20 on Friday was thrown from the track by the breaking of a wheel. The car was dragged some distance, then thrown down a precipice and dashed to pieces. Conductor Miller, General Wm. C. Roddy, of Mississippi, and ten other occupants, were severely bruised. The injured passengers were placed on other cars and proceeded on their journey.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Distillers' Association of Cincinnati proest against Delano's decision in favor of fortyeight hours' fermentation. The cigar-makers of Cincinnati are on a strike.

Havtien advices to the 14th state that the provisional government has decreed an export tax of four cents per pound on coffee, commencing from the 1st of February. Troops had been sent to the south to suppress some unimportant disurbances which threatened the new government. Otherwise everything was quiet.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOC-

A Timely and Pregnant Article.

The New York Herald prints a leader discussing the Republican party and the Presidential succession, the concluding paragraphs of

which are these: Looking at the division in the dominant party Looking at the division in the dominant party on vital questions of public policy, at its vio-lated promises and shortcomings, at its reck-less extravagance, at its want of defined prin-ciples in the management of public affairs and at its indifference with regard to supporting at its indifference with regard to supporting the administration it has chosen, we are natu-rally led to inquire what prospect there is for perpetuating its power, and what chance there may be for the opposition party. There was a positive issue on the slavery question—the one, in fact, which by 19th the Repualicans into power—as there was, too, in the prosecu-tion of the war, but neither exists any langer. tion of the war; but neither exists any longer. The Republicans, however, have used the slavery agitation and the war for political capstayery after the questions were settled and until they are worn out. The people are tired of them, and look for other questions or issues that bear upon the present and future. In this respect the dominant party does not meet the wants and expectations of the country; for, as was said if they a positive policy, no platform was said, it has no positive policy, no platform of principles, and no unity or cohesiveness be-yond that which the spoils of office give. Who, then, is to govern this great country? What party can take the place of the one in power? Are we to drift along in this negative way without principles or statesmen, or shall we have a party with a defined policy, that will

represent the sentiment of the country and the living issues of the day? The Democrats have a good prospect before them if they know how to use their opportu-nity—if they will leave the dead past and take a new departure in accordance with established facts and the spirit of the times. They may elect the next President, though General Grant may be again the candidate of the Republicans. Even his popularity and glorious war record would hardly outweigh the failures of his adwould hardly outweigh the landes of the Republican party and the desire of the people for a change. The great State of New York has taken the lead already in a political revolution. favorable to the Democrats. In the last elec-tion for members of Congress they gained con-siderably, and in many local elections they have shown signs of returning life. Although the Radicals have made extraordinary efforts to establish their power in the Southern States to establish their power in the southern states they have evidently overreached themselves, and there is little doubt that these States will be Democratic. A large part of the negroes will go with the white people on political questions; for they will see that their interests are identical, and it requires no prophet to tell us what party the Southerners will affiliate with. Judging from all the signs of the times, the Judging from all the signs of the times, the Democrats have a good chance for the Presidential succession three years hence. But they will lose that if they adhere to their old, they will lose that it they adhere to their out, exploided dogmas, and attempt to undo what has been accomplished by and in consequence of the war. Our Northern Democrats must accept the platform and policy of the Southerners, with all the concessions to the negroes and the amendments to the constitution. They cannot go back and succeed; for the mass of the people are opposed to a counter-revolution. However, which composed before to some of the ever much opposed before to some of the changes that have been made, they accept them

then, drop the dead past; let them be progressive and broadly national; and let them adopt a policy suited to the present and looking to the future, and they may secure the Presidential succession and a long lease of power.

now and want peace. Let the

-The Golos, of St. Petersburg, says: "We are informed that the government had recently under consideration a proposal to authorize all Polish refugees, either during the last revolt or in previous insurrections, to return to their homes. The suggestion, after a serious delib-eration, was declared to be inadmissible and OUR ROYAL GUEST.

THE SEVENTH BABY OF QUEEN VICTORIA ON HIS TRAVELS.

Some Facts Concerning the Royal Prince-He Rides in Commodore Vanderbilt's Private Car-The Flunkies and Toadies-His Nose and Feet-What he Eats and what he Drinks-He Goes to Wallack's Theatre.

The New York papers, . f Saturday, are filled with sensational reports of the arrival of at Yokohama. Prince Arthur, and devote many columns to a description of his every wink and nod. The Sun, iconoclastic as usual, treats the whole affair as a piece of toadyism. We take some paragraphs from "The Sun" report: THE ARRIVAL.

H. R. H. Arthur, W. P. A. Guelph, K. G., arrived in this city yesterday slirect from Mon-treal. This fortunate young man, whose volu-minous name is announced with a tail at both ends, is the third son and seventh child of the Queen of Great Britain, and is therefore ac-corded a position of prominence in the world. He was born on the lst day of May, 1850. He is a graduate of the military academy at Wool-wich, and is a licutemant in the regiment of Lord Alexander George Russell, stationed in Canada. He came out last fall to join his regi-Canada. He came out last fall to join his regi-ment, accompanied by a retinue suitable for a Prince. The expense of transporting this young lieutenant to his regiment was £73,000, the bills for which, when presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were promptly repudiated, the honest, burly old Peer re-marking that if the young man chose to travel in royal style he might foot his own bills. Whether the little account has yet been settled or not, has not been ascertained. Mrs. Gneibh, however, is reported to be a Mrs. Guelph, however, is reported to be a wealthy woman, and is undoubtedly able to pay the little travelling expenses of her minor

HIS TRAVELS. Through the courtesy of Commodore Van-derbilt this scion of British royalty has travelled thus far in the United States in regal splendor, though merely at the cost of first-class tickets for himself and suite. The Commodore sent his private car to Montreal expressly for the use of the young man. In this princely conveyance H. R. H. found everything that even royalty could demand, as appears from the fact that he rode the entire distance from Montreal to that he roue the entire distance from Montreal to this city, occupying twenty-two hours' time, without once leaving the car. At St. Albans, supper was served him in the car, and at Troy, breakfast.

THE SUITE OF THE PRINCE. Arthur's suite comprises Colonel and Hon Jehn Federick Elphinstone, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who accompanies him in the capacity of Governor; Lieutenant Pleard, of the Horse Artillery, equerry, or master of the horse, or superintendent of transportation; Lieutenant Fitzroy, of the Riftle Paicalle, aid descriptory. Brigade, aid-de-camp or private secretary; a valet; two gentlemen in liveries, vulgarly termed lackeys, and a police officer.

A GENTLEMAN BY BIRTH AND EDUCATION. The valet of the Prince is a gentleman by birth and education, as his manner, dress and carriage betoken, although our reporter was unfortunate in not learning his name. He very closely resembles, in figure and style, some gentlemen by birth and education of this city. In fact he is a nobly young man, with a penchant for French airs rather than those of merry old England.

AMERICAN TOADLES.

AMERICAN TOADIES.

American curiosity asserted itself on the arrival of this party at the Thirteenth street station of the Hudson River Railroad soon after noon yesterday, where a crowd of several hundred men and women were assembled to gaze at them. These, however, were held in pretty fair subjection by the police during the allecting of the royal party. Mr. Edward alighting of the royal party. Mr. Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, and his secretary, met them at the depot.

They immediately entered carriages that were in waiting and drove rapidly to the Bre-

voort House, a few men in the crowd shouting after them, and two or three ladies waiving Entering the Brevoort House, he was met by Mr. Wait, the proprietor, who bade him welcome. The Prince bowed his thanks, and

went up to the apartments prepared for him. THE DRIVE IN CENTRAL PARK. Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, sent round

party sallied forth to see the glories of the world-celebrated Central Park. The carriage passed out of the Park about 4 o'clock and passed down Fifth Avenue, and pulled up at the Brevoort House at 4:30. WALLACK'S.

party started on foot for Wallack's Theatre pre-cisely at six and a half minutes to eight. At the postern gate he was received by cisely at six and a half minutes to eight. At the postern gate he was received by the gal-lant and dashing Theodore Moss. He at once pronounced Moss the handsomest man he had seen in this country. The Prince and Mr. Moss subsequently exchanged a glass of goodly bourbon, and parted with many mutual ex-pressions of friendly regard. Alongside of the Prince sat Mr. Archibald, British Consul, who looked as if he had been cut out of a cheese-paring; Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, with his usual gooseberry-fool expression; and Mr. Trench, a son of the Earl of Clancarty, and attacké of the British Legation. During the evening the Prince gave unequivocal ex-pressions of his admiration of Mr. Wallack's netting and at the morallish march. looked as if he had been cut out of a cheese acting, and at the moonlight march, broke out sympathetically into expressions of enthusiasm. Mr. Richelien Robinson, one of the Fenian head centres, was in the audience, but the Prince was not molested.

HOW THE AUDIENCE RECEIVED ARTHUR. The audience slowly departed from the theatre, all seemingly reluctant to move farther than the inner doorway, until they had a near-er view of the Prince, who, seeing that they were determined to awaishis departure, finally, with his suite worked his way to the clear with his suite, worked his way to the door. There was not the least sign of any demonstra-tion until he arrived at the vestibule of the theatre, when some one sung out: "Three cheers for Prince Arthur." The call received a thin response, but some one who did not know his close proximity to the royalist, said: "Where in h—l is the Prince? I'll cheer him." The Prince looked, and immediately thereafter the cheers were again proposed, and they were given with a will. Arthur raised his hat. He given with a will. Arthur raised his hat. He then departed by the Thirteenth street exit, escorted by Capt. Hedden with a small squad of police and detectives, who surrounded the royal party, followed by a crowd.

-A sad affair in Manchester, Conn., should be a warning to school teachers against the possible dangerous consequence of some punishments that that seem perfectly safe. The story, as told by a correspondent of the Hartford Courant is, in substance, that a little girl, nine years old, attending a public school in Manchester, having failed to recite her geography lesson perfectly on Thursday, was required on Friday to repeat the lesson for that day and the day before. She failed again, and, as a punishment, was required to stand on the floor in a passage way, where there was a draft of cold air, while she learned it. She stood there for an hour, and afterwards was compelled to stand in the school room five hours longer, till she learned Thursday's lesson, and for an hour more, trying to learn Friday's, and was not released until some time after the other scholars had been sent home. She is said to have been full of health and spirits on Friday morning; but on Saturday her legs began to swell, and she suffered intensely, soon becoming dehrious, trying to repeat the lesson which was the occasion of her punishment, and begging of her teacher leave to take her seat. After a few days of this agony she died. An investigation by the school committee was demanded and held, the committee finding that the the teacher was guilty of an error in judgment.

-A schoolhouse at Easton, Pennsylvania, took fire the other day, in which was a lame girl, who was always allowed the privilege of dismissal in advance of the other scholars. When the alarm was given the pupils all kept their seats until the cripple had safely passed the door, and then PERSONAL GOSSIP.

-Dejazet is about to retire from the stage again.

-Rosa Bonheur had three thousand visitors last year.

-Mrs. Yelverton has gone from Salt Lake to Nebraska.

-Gustave Dore is coming to study American character. -Harriet Hosmer has chiseled the world out

of \$115,000. -Wagner is getting his brain softened by matrimony.

-Tom Thumb and party are on exhibition -A Tribune writer calls Morrissey's laurels

green baize." -Professor Stowe generously endorses his wife's Byron Story. -Prince Arthur was christened Arthur-Wil-

liam-Patrick-Albert. -Mrs. Amelia Bloomer is living at Council Bluffs and is in ill-health. -The christening cake of Wales' new baby

weighed sixty-five pounds. -George Sand has been dining with Rochefort and the young Hugos.

-An admiring African Prince has presented Queen Victoria with a live tiger. -It is a matter of pistols and coffee to hiss Lydia Thompson in New Orleans.

-Robeson and Cresswell are telling Forney something to say in reply to Dawes. -Verdi has sent 10,000 francs to Mile. Plave, whose late father wrote his librettoes. -Lord Brougham used to say that the semi-

colon had never had full justice done it. -The ladies in Rome are in agonies of envy at the lace upon the Œcumenical vestments. -Juarez is going to Europe with his family, and thinks himself lucky that he goes volun-

tarily. -Kate Field is studying up Fechter with the intention of embalming him as she did Dickens. -There is much muttering about Dawes in

Congress, but the Radicals dawsent openly oppose him yet. -A young woman of Indiana keeps twentyseven engagement rings hung up in her bou-

doir, the spolls of five years. -A Michigan wife lately told ffer husband that he didn't suit, and he left unconcernedly, like a hired man no longer wanted.

-Mrs. Dr. Walker returned the entrance noney to a disappointed audience at Jackson, Miss., the other night. It was just \$1 25. -St. Joseph, Mo , welcomes to her bar Major H. S. Foote, Jr., late of Canton, Miss., and son of the famous ex-Governor of the same

-James Lynch, colored, had the biggest najority on the Mississippi State ticket. It was all on account of the popularity of his name.

-Wyoming offers to send Anna Dickinson to Congress it she will come ont there and live. She prefers to make \$500 a night without stealing.

-Special Revenue Commissioner Wells is a man of middle age, of rather florid complexion, and of dim eye-sight, protected by pale blue spectacles. -Tom Thumb has brought suit against the

dams Express Company to recover the value of a quantity of photographs lost in transportation. That's a small affair. -The first discoverer of gold in California,

J. W. Marshall, is living in El Dorado County in destitute circumstances, and a fund for his relief has been started among the miners. -Balasky won't marry the widow for whose sake he was shot, until he gets well, be-

cause "they will make a second Richardson case of it, and put us in the pictorial pa--Raspail, who is not dead, was accustomed to say that he had spent fourteen years in

prison for political offences, ten in exile, had een deceived a hundred times and poisoned seven. -Reddy, the Blacksmith, doesn't keep his

pledge. When the revenue officers went after him the other day for selling liquor without a Immediately after dinner the Prince and license, they found him gloriously drunk in his own cellar. -Fontana, the Paris singing master, who

committed suicide, broke several nails from the

wall by his weight, and was finally forced to hang himself to a strong hook only three feet from the ground. -Prominent among the kneeling multitude when the Pope pronounced the benediction upon the Council were two English girls,

perched high and scrutinizing the Holy Father through a couple of field glasses. -General McClellan's recent visit to Washington is said to have been for the purpose of getting the sentence against General Fitz John Porter set aside. General Sherman has

recommended it to the President. -Did Governor Austin, of Minnesota, intend any insinuation when he declined the New Year's gift of a house with the remark, if a public officer couldn't maintain himself without presents, he had better resign?

-Thomas Carlyle, having been asked by letter, whether he had ever investigated the phenomena of modern spiritualism, replied as follows: "By voltn., or except passively, and by accidt., I never did; nor have the least intentn. of ever doing. T. C."

-Bishop Duggan's insanity has been proved beyond a doubt. A recent visit to the Chicago Insane Asylum says that the bishop is the most insane person in that institution-an opinion entertained by all of the unfortunate prelate's friends who have visited him at his place of confinement

-It is now said that Mr. Carlyle did not call spiritualism the "Liturgy of Dead Sea Apes," but "Liturgy of Dead Sea Apples," which is equally Carlyleish, but less striking. A man with such a style ought to write a good hand, for nobody could detect a printer's error by any rule of sense or grammar.

-The statement that Count Von Bismarck intends to resume the whole of his former duties in the course of from eight to ten days, is confirmed. The report of his intending to give up a part of them is entirely without foundation. On the contrary, it is the Count's personal wish to resume the direction of official business, should his health permit of his doing

-The story, probably false, is told that when somebody complimented Mr. Tennyson on the sumptuous appearance of the "Idylls," as illustrated by Gustave Dore, the laureate replied: "It is the tabernacle made ambulatory, and covered with the skins of beasts. Nothing will succeed unless 'tis made into a show, a panorama, an exhibition. My poor poems among the rest must needs be given up to the showman and put forth with pictures by one Dore," -pronounced Door--The Prince Imperial of France, on New

CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1870. side, presented to the Prince a marvellous specimen of Spanish mechanical art, dating from the end of the sixteenth century. It is an equestrian statue of a knight in a complete suit of armor, the pieces of which are admirably chased in gold and silver.

-A Paris interviewer went to see Cora Pearl about the autobiography she is writing. He asked: "Into how many parts have you divided your work ?" "The first part contains my youth and my arrival in Paris." "Has it a special title?" "Yes. This part is entitled: 'It is Only the First Step that is Difficult.' 'How many pages?" "Three hundred and fifty." "And the second part?" "Fortune and Reverses-'The Sale of My Two Sets of Furniture,' 'Love Affairs with Diplomatists,' 'Great Passions.'" "How many pages? "Nearly four hundred." "The third part?" 'Remorse." "How many pages ?" "One."

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES. The Imperial Family of France and

its Connections in Baltimore. The Louisville Courier-Journal has the fol-

The revolutionary movements when are now

The revolutionary movements when are now going forward in France invest the Napoleonic dynasty with additional interest. Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who has caused the pot to boil so fiercely, is a son of the great Emperor's brother Lucien, who was considered the ablest of the family next after Napoleon. The present Emperor is regarded by many as not a Bonaparte at all, but the son of a Dutch admiral by Hortense Beauharnais, the daughter of Josephine. Louis Bonaparte was forced by his brother to marry Hortense. He was in love with another Bonaparte was forced by his brother to marry Hortense. He was in love with another woman, and withal a dreamy sort of person. Those who believe in the operation of a principle of poetic justice running the progress of history make mention of the fact that the grandson of Josephine, and not of Napoleon, now rules in France as proof that the "whirliging of time brings in his revenges." Josephine once said, "My progeny shall be supreme." But Josephine was not the only woman who was ill-used by the imperlal Corsican. Nor was she the only one who cher-

woman who was ill-used by the imperiat Cor-sican. Nor was she the only one who cher-ished hopes of a divine revenge through her descendants. And hereby hangs a tale. In 1803 Jerome Bonaparte, then in command of a French frigate, landed in New York. As the brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, he was received with distinction, and was most hos-vitable contentained wherever he went. While pitably entertained wherever he went. While in Baltimore he met Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a wealthy merchant of that city, and married her on the 24th of December city, and married her on the 24th of December of the same year. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Carroll, of the Catholic Diocese of Baltimore, a brother of the distinguished Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. The marriage contract was drawm up by Alexander Dallas, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, and was witnessed by the Mayor of Baltimore and several other official personages. After remaining in the United States about a year, Jerome Bonaparte and his wife embarked for Jerome Bonaparte and his wife embarked for

Jerome Bonaparte and his wife embarked for France in an American ship.

In the meutime Napoleon, to whom the marriage of his brother gave great offence, had ordered that the newly married pair should be permitted to land at no port over which France exercised authority. They, therefore, landed at Lisbon, where Jerome left his wife, directing her to proceed to Amsterdam, and went to Paris with the hope of prevailing upon Napoleon to recognize his marriage, but this Napoleon refused to do, at the same time upbraiding his brother for daring to marry without his consent. On arriving at Amsterdam, whither she went in the American ship, Madame Bonaparte was confronted with Napoleon's order forbidding her to land. She then sailed for England, where she took up her residence at Camberwell, near London. And here on the 7th of July, 1805, was born her only child, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, now living in Baltimore.

iving in Baltimore. Napoleon had determined that his brothers should marry among the princesses of Europe, and all efforts to induce him to recognize the and all chorts to indice him to recognize the wife of Jerome were vain, and Jerome was at last forced to yield to the wishes of the Emperor and marry the Princess Frederica Catharine, of Wurtemburg. Madame Bonaparte met her husband but once afterward, and then met her husband but once afterward, and then no word passed between them. It was in the gallery of the Pitti Palace at Florence, in Italy. The Princess was leaning on the arm of her husband when the meeting took place. Jeme started aside on recognizing Madam Bonaparte, and a moment afterward whis-pered to the Princess, "That lady is my for-mer wife." He immediately left the gallery,

and the next morning quitted Florence.

Although Napoleon declared the marriage of Jerome and Miss Patterson null and void, he could never induce the Pope to so declare it; and a few years ago, when the question as to the rank to which the Bonapartes of Baltimore were entitled as princes of the Imperial household was up for decision, the protest of the Pope against the decree of Napoleon was

brought forward.

Soon after the birth of her son Madame Bonaparte returned to Baltimore, where she has principally resided ever since, in the enjoyment of a large fortune. She was about eighteen years of age when she first met Jerome Bonaparte, and is now about eighty-five. She was always a great admirer of Napoleon, in spite of the cruel manner in which he treated

her. It is said that she believes that her grand-son will yet be Emperor of France. Madame Bonaparte's son, Jerome Napoleon, now in his sixty-fifth year, has lived in Baltimore since his boyhood. He was educated at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1826. He afterwards studied law, but never practiced at the bar. When quite a young man he mar-ried a very wealthy lady, Miss Susan Mary Wilried a very wealthy lady, MISS SISSAN MATY Williams, originally of Roxbury, Mass., and has since devoted his time to the management of his large estate and to agricultural pursuits. His own fortune, added to that of his wife, made him one of the wealthiest men in Balti-more. He visited his father several times in Europe, and for many years received from him a large allowance. He is on good terms with Louis Napoleon, and has once visited the French Court, accompanied by one of his sons upon an invitation from the Emperor. During the reign of Louis Phillippe he was permit-ted to remain in Paris for a short time, but was required to assume his mother's name of

Mr. Bonaparte has two children, Jerome Na-poleon, who was born in Baltimore in 1832, and Charles Joseph, born in 1852. The first named graduated at West Point at the age of twenty, and after remaining a short time in the United States army, resigned his commission and entered that of France as a sub-lieu-tenant. He was with the French and English allies in the Crimea, and received a decoration from the Sultan of Turkey for his gallant con-

duct at the siege of Sebastopol.

Mr. Bonaparte is said to bear a strong personal resemblance to his uncle, the first Napoleon. If the validity of his father's marriage leon. If the validity of his lather's marriage with Miss Patterson were recognized by the Court of France, it would give him and his children precedence over his half-brothers and the Princess Mathilde, the children their sister, the Princess Mathilde, the children of Jerome by his second wife. Efforts to seof Jerome by his second wife. Enters to secone such recognition have been made on perhaps more than one occasion, but they failed, though how far they fell short of success has never been known to the public. Jerome himself, who died at a venerable old age a year or two ago, bitterly opposed all such efforts to obtain precedence for the Baltimore Bonapartes, and would acknowledge them only by the name of Patterson the name of Patterson.

the name of Patterson.

The scrimmage now going on in Paris is peculiar. The American Bonapartes are Republicans, and so are the agitators in the Corps Legislatif. It may afford some of them an opportunity, and a Patterson may yet occupy the Tuileries as Prince President just as Louis, a Beauharnais, occupied the palace in 1849. Beauharnais, occupied the palace in 1849. At all events the story is worth retelling as more all events the story is worth retening at more or less apropos of transpiring events in France, in which the Bonapartes, their past, present and future, bear such close relation. Jerome Bonaparte acted badly enough to Miss Patterson. Nor has his family done much better. It would be a piece of poetic justice if time should

cil, it is said, has been arrested and sent to the prison of the Holy Office. The pretended prelate is accused of having assumed the name and titles of the bishop of a distant see, whether Year's Day, sent to the Prince of the Asturias, by consent of the prelate in question or by an as a present, a mechanical organ, the keys of by consent of the pretate in question by an audacious usurpation, may perhaps be ascertained by a secret inquiry, but the result will probably never he made known. It is fancied at Rome that the culprit is a spy of some forwhich, when pressed, set in motion figures of personages richly attired and in every variety of attitude, grouped in the upper part of the instrument. The Infante Don Alfonso, on his | eign government.

-One of the fathers of the (Ecumenical Coun

WILD WOMEN.

'The Witches' Carnival over a Bloody Tomb."

[From the Saturday Review.] The economical objection to the indiscrimi nate influx of women into the labor-market, whether as shoemakers, clerks, preachers, journalists, or doctors, is found out to be that they hardly ever become skilled artisans in any employment which they take up. In America it has not been found to answer to give employment to any decent-looking girls. They always pursue business as a stop gap, not as they work in life. They know that to marry, bear children, and keep the house is the female raison d'être and that ledgers, watchfemale raison d'être and that ledgers, watch-making and compounding medicines are merely taken up in default of a legitimate business for life. The best proof of the inabili-ty of women to compete with men would be to give them every facility in the competi-tion. They would never excel or equal men, because their heart is not in the business. The only result would be to encumber every business and every profession with a crowd of camp-tollowers never capable of acquiring ex-cellence in their calling, simply because the calling was unnatural and artificial. We are canning was unmadurat and archical. We are led to this view that, were it not for the social disorganization that would ensue, and for the degradation of every department of real work which must follow when it is encumbered by a horde of unskilled outsiders, it would be well to test woman's assumed cannot its to do all norde of unskilled outsiders, it would be well to test woman's assumed capacities to do all manly things by experiment, after reading some recent proceedings of the Woman's Rights advocates, or Wild Women as they call them in America, which have reached us from New York. It might have been thought that the recent Richardson tragedy would have suggested to the women's advocates a little hesitation as to the practical success of their agitation. Whatever other lessons the honicide of Richardson by the in-jured husband, McFarland, might be supposed

o teach, the event at least showed that some what awkward results might attend the new views about the emancipation of women. Even if we were to admit, which we certainly do not if we were to admit, which we certainly do not admit, that there was no criminally in the relations between Richardson and Mrs. McFarland, yet it is undeniable that she permitted herself to act out all that is claimed as women's rights. She deserted her husband; she wanted to marry somebody else if she could get a divorce; she did get what is called a divorce in the free and easy Indiana courts—Indiana being known as the Unyoking State in the Union. We all know what came of this. Mrs. McFarland had no cause for divorce recognized in any civilized community. In New York she had not the shadow of a pretence for asking to be discreed. She had no adultery, no cruelty, no desertion to complain of. She only wanted to marry somebody else, and openly ty, no desertion to complain of. She only wanted to marry somebody else, and openly acknowledged her intention to do so. She had formed a connection with this paulo-post hu ture husband which was highly objectionable

ture husband which was highly objectionable, and regarded by everybody as adulterous. The husband took the law into his own hands, and shot the expectant bridegroom dead.

The incident attracted, as well it might, the serious consideration of the Woman's Rights Convention of Public Safety. An organization called the National Woman's Suffrage Associated the National Woman's Suffrage Associated the National Woman's Source on the ciation held an extraordinary session on the event. It might seem that a society embodied event. It might seem that a society embodled for a special and single purpose, to get the suffrage for women, had nothing whatever to do with the affair of Richarson. But logical consistency is not in the line of the women's advocates. They did somehow connect Richardson's homicide with the question of female suffrage, and this they did by passing a resolution which is too good and feminine in argument and expression to be lost.

"Resolved, That the brutal and murderous attack of Mr. McFarland upon A. D. Richardson is in a great degree attributable to the slavish and debusing condition of woman by the statute and common law of the State of New York, and the perpicious influence of the New York Tribune on the divorce question and the moral rights of woman."

rights of woman."
From which we gather that an appeal for the suffrage means a claim to assimilate the divorce laws of the whole American Union to divorce laws of the whole American Union to the law, or licentiousness, of Indiana; and that the moral of the Richardson case, according to the woman's advocates and their friends, is that the only person to blame in the whole matter is the hasband who could not exactly accept the doctrine of bartering wives. This view was brought out in the discussion of the resolution, which was moved by Mr. Poole, who observed that "people must be taught that neither sex has any property qualification in the other," which any property qualification in the other," which observation immediately and not unnaturally "tabled" the doctrine of "free love." Mrs. Blake, who seems to have been slightly alarm ed at the course of the discussion, interfered with a mild protest, and "took exception to many of Mr. Poole's remarks. She did not wish to have the Indiana case of divorce. She had her duties as a wife and mother; she had her children to think of; she wanted no change in the law by which divorces could be mor asily obtained." This dull, stupid conser vatism was however promptly disposed of Mrs. Norton disagreed with Mrs. Biake, an thought there was great misapprehension in regard to the "words free love." She meant it in the sense of opposition to a marketable commodity; but she did not thereby mean indiscriminate connexion between the sexes." It is something in such a discussexes. It is sometimes in such a discussion to get at anybody's meaning, and we are thankful now to know what free love means. It means that love is to be free as air, and provided the "commodity" is not bought sold, any man or woman, married or single, may form what love connextons they please, so that no money passes. Dr. Hoeber backed this doctrine, and though some of his arguments were such that "here several ladies left the hall," he was certainly in favor of Mr. Poole's resolution, "and would prefer 'free Poole's resolution, "and would prefer 'free love' to the present system of marriage, which was nothing but a public system of prostitution." After which we are not at all surprised that the association present another second that the association passed another resolution which, though somewhat superfluous after the debate, has its value as an expression of prin-ciple. Mrs. Willmore offered and carried a resolution, "That calling things by their right names is the most intelligent and honest me-thod of dealing with all things." And we have some reason to be thankful to the Suffrage Association for their very distinct views on the Richardson case and on the marriage tie, free love, and the essence of prostitution. One New York newspaper, we must admit, is rude enough to be sorely scandalized at this inde-cent proceeding, and severely rebukes these "angelic women for holding a sort of witches carnival over Richardson's bloody tomb, like a party of children dancing in a graveyard," and says that "nothing but their childish ignorance can account for their shocking indelicacy." can account for their shocking indentaty.

And the writer even goes so far as to venture upon the supposition that these strong-minded women are after all only foolish babies, and to ask whether there might not be such a thing in their case as "justifiable infanticide under circumstances of intolerable provocation and

in self-defence."

This is not our view; we are quite prepared to let Praxagora have her full swing. The more we know of the proceedings of these Transatiantic Ecclesiazusae the better for society. And, as we said just now, that all these inarticulate howls and claims for equality have only to be tried by experience to show us what only to be tried by experience to show us what female capacities for work are, so we may now add that the more we know of female debates, and that the more we know of female denates, and female conventions, and female meetings, the more we see that they are only an accidental form in which the one universal feminine temper displays itself. A platform meeting of women, a female chalrman and female speakers, are after all only another and an ac-cidental form of the vanity, and scandal, and immorality, and bickering of our tea-tables and the small passions of the gynasium, under more prominent circumstances. What would come of woman's suffrage and women in Sen What would ate and Parliament we can pretty well antici attended she raised a quarrel because Pauline Davis and Mrs. Oakes Smith chose to appear in low-necked white dresses and rose-colored sacks." These are the little graphic sketches and touches in which American reporters are so great, which lead us to understand the re formers; and we are quite sure that we are only doing them a real service in letting their English admirers know what manner of women the American reformers are. Mrs. Howe, the commentator on the Cleveland Gonvention tells us, "was conspicuous as usual. * * Her mode of lecturing is scarcely agreeable. She indulges in an aggravated drawl, and employs only two tones in vated drawi, and employs only two tones in the register, thus speaking in a manner that makes nervous people inexpressibly fidgety. Her eyes are a marked peculiarity; as she speaks her pupils continually dilate and con-

tract"—a peculiarity which we think we have observed in old cats. Lucy Stone, it is more agreeable to be informed, has "a matronly little figure, and a quaint childlike manner," while "Portia Gage, that large-souled woman of Vineland, sat beside her sturdy John, and shook her comfortable shoulders in mild jollity over Higginson's jokes." The sturdy John was, we trust, Mr. Gage, but this we are not told. Miss Anthony, commonly styled the "apple of discord," does not seem to appredate "humorous" Higginson's jokes; and upon his proceeding to compliment her on her speech, "deliberately—we should say uncivily—turned her back, observing, "I won't allow you to patronize me, Mr. Higginson!" This was the less polite, as the "irrepressible Susan" wits invited to speak expressly "to convince Cleveland that she was not a vixen, as she was said to be." We have no doubt that Susan is not a vixen in the canny hour of e'en, but on the said to be." We have no doubt that Susan is not a vixen in the canny hour of e'en, but on the Cleveland platform she knows how to use her tongue, and to call things, and men too, by their right names:—for example, "When I was passing through the West some time ago with that vagrant, that mountebank, that charlatan, George F. Train. [Here Mrs. Anthony stamped her foot and exclaimed, "There, I stamped my foot!"] This shows that, after all, woman—even Susan B. Anthony—is true woman still. That stamp of the foot betrays the beau sexe. While a woman's advocate can spit and swear in this fashion, we are glad to admit that something feminine survives in the hardest and wildest of them. And we must admit

est and wildest of them. And we must admit that they have something to tease them in the susceptibilities and preferences of their male friends and supporters. "Henry Blackwell's iron gray head, bobbing about Irrepressibly, site of the class of the weapons the walls iron gray head, bobbing about irrepressibly, and turning lovingly towards his Lucy," must have wakened emotions in those who were not his Lucy. But the "house filled with brilliant women" had a severe trial in one of the friends of the cause, "the Rev. Rowland Cowen, who owns a fine, clear-cut face, spoke tersely, and with cultured decisiveness." Decisive certainly; cultured may be doubted. That he did not meet the fate of Orpheus at the hands of the Thracian women, speaks for the good nature of the Cleveland Bucchantes. He, the ungallant Cowen, "did not believe that woman was any purer than man. When the neg o was freed it was a matter of surprise that he was found to be such a notorious liar. This the case of woman and man. Women are not a truthful as men. Lying is one of the weapons the weak against the strong. I have watched oung women lie with a calmness and clearness and straightforwardness impossible in a young man of the weapons of the second of men lie with a calmness and clearness and straightforwardness impossible in a young man of the same age." That, after this remarkable assertion of the David of the day, who said not in his haste, but defiantly and of malice aforethought, all women are liars, he was not lynched on the spot, but was only "mildly rebuked" by the chair with the gentle censure that "this is a little spice," is another proof that even in a grievance meeting the sex have some forgiveness, and, which they do not so generally show, even a sense of humor.

Obitnarn.

In Memoriam. DETREVILLE.—Died on the 19th day of January, 1870, of congestion of the lungs, after a brief lilness, which terminated in a peaceful steep, Julia Eman, wife of Ellis DeTreville, Esq., and daughter of Captain James Copes, of this city.

And so thy task is ended!
My patient friend, thy gentleness and truth,
The large compassion to thy mature given,
And the deep yearning for the Master's prize,
Which Faith illumined to thy longing eyes—
Hath won for thine unspotted soul, a place
In Heaven!

STREET.—Died in this city, on the morning of the 22d instant, after a long lilness, SAMUEL STREET, aged 19 years, 7 months and 22 days.

Juneral Notices.

THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS of Mrs B. SCOTT, and of her daughters, Mrs. T. Morris, Mrs. T. Nolan, and Mrs. J. Hassard, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the former from her late residence, No. 73 East Bay, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

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3 pieces All-wool 4-4 White Shaker Flannel, only 65 cents, worth 80 cents. 20 dozen Ladles' latest style Hoop Skirts only 40 cents, worth 60 cents.

2 pieces Black Beaver Cloth, suitable for Ladies Sacks and men's wear, only \$2, worth \$3. 1 case 4-4 Longcloth only 12% cents. 2 cases 4-4 Longcloth, fine quality, only 15 cents,

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